

the teeth so prevalent in the adjoining Republic, and which is only too common here, and on the *increase*, it is to be feared, by virtue of heredity and of the faulty nutrition now so often found as the result of an irritable, nervous organization. Incident number *two* was also across the border, and in a hotel, the mis-named home of so many of the rising generation: A youngster, so small that he had to sit in a high chair, while waiting for *his* order of two hard-boiled eggs and coffee to be filled, was seen to consume two crullers cooked in fat as his *first* course!

It has been said that dentistry should take place as a specialty of medicine, and there is force in the contention, as those will admit who have studied the matter, or listened, perchance, to the arguments presented here last week by one well fitted to put the case strongly. But circumstances alter cases, and, in this Province at least, with a status and standard hardly equalled elsewhere, your profession can assuredly continue to work out its destiny and preserve its autonomy; and also be a trusted ally and coadjutor of that larger body which embraces in its scope the prevention and cure of all the bodily ills, natural and acquired, that afflict mankind. While you are acting well your part, my own profession is continually taking higher ground, so that ere long the new man may be regarded as a sort of general specialist, the little knowledge of a branch that is so often a dangerous thing giving place to that ready insight and careful decision destined to be most fruitful of beneficial results. This will be the natural outcome of the longer courses and more deliberate preparation of these times, with their greater facilities for practical instruction, and the increasing number of the implements and improved methods of research.

Now, dentistry has an ancient history of its own, as has medicine, and from that point of view cannot be called a specialty on a par with those that have evolved in later times or in these latter days. In centuries long dead and buried there grew from a common root-stock two stems, one stronger and larger than the other, the larger tree having various branches and diverse fruits, the other a single trunk to the top, yielding less fruit and but of one kind, and that valuable. To-day we see the two, Medicine and Dentistry, each in a healthy state, and bearing respectively good fruit to meet the needs of humanity. They are practically distinct and are yet fundamentally one: It is said the lesser should be grafted on and become a branch of the larger and more wide-spreading; but since the result of the grafting process would be uncertain, and the supply from the one does not interfere with that of the other, and the smaller is yielding the best fruit of its kind, and plenty of it, and the foliage of the two already in places familiarly intertwine, while the roots are grounded in the same soil and draw